INGLÉS

TAREAS DE RECUPERACIÓN

2º ESO
There are two main types of verbs in English: verbs which need another auxiliary verb to form interrogative and negative sentences; and verbs which don’t need auxiliary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raritos (solo hay unos pocos)</th>
<th>Normales (hay miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Characteristics</strong></td>
<td><strong>Characteristics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. They don’t have &lt;s&gt; in the 3rd person singular of the present tense: She can.</td>
<td>1. They have &lt;s&gt; in the 3rd person singular of the present tense: She lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. They don’t need the auxiliary do/does to form interrogative sentences. They just change the order: She can &gt;&gt; Can she?</td>
<td>2. They need the auxiliary do/does at the beginning of the sentence to form interrogative sentences: She lives &gt;&gt; Does she live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. They don’t need the auxiliary don’t/doesn’t to form negative sentences. They just add not to the verb form: I can &gt;&gt; I can not (can’t).</td>
<td>3. They need the auxiliary don’t/doesn’t between the subject and the verb to form negative sentences: She lives &gt;&gt; She doesn’t live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbos raritos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOULD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAVE GOT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(y todos los demás modales)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. When we use does/doesn’t for the 3rd person singular doesn’t have &lt;s&gt;: He plays &gt;&gt; Does he play? / He doesn’t play</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://bebravewithenglish.blogspot.com.es/p/2-eso_08.html

http://www.adelescorner.org/
UNIT 1 – “Welcome to my world”

GRAMMAR

1. Question Words: these are words we usually use to make questions

Choose the correct question word. Before choosing it, read carefully the answer in B, it gives you the clue to answer correctly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A) &quot;_________ do you go to school?&quot;</td>
<td>Where, Who, What</td>
<td>&quot;I go to school in California.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A) &quot;_________ does Jack work?&quot;</td>
<td>Who, Where, When</td>
<td>&quot;He works in the evening.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A) &quot;_________ is the dog barking?&quot;</td>
<td>Why, Where, What</td>
<td>&quot;Because a strange is at the door.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A) &quot;_________ do you eat for lunch every day?&quot;</td>
<td>Why, What, Where</td>
<td>&quot;I eat rice and vegetables for lunch.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A) ________ is your dog?</td>
<td>Who, Where, Which</td>
<td>&quot;My dog is in the front garden.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. A) _____ did you arrive home last night?</td>
<td>When, Which, What</td>
<td>&quot;I arrived at twelve.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. A) &quot;_________ is your brother?&quot;</td>
<td>How old, What, When</td>
<td>&quot;He is just five.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. A) &quot;_________ is that T-shirt ?&quot;</td>
<td>Where, How much</td>
<td>&quot;It costs 3 dollars.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. A) " ____ _____ cars do you have?"
B) "I haven’t got any cars ."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) How many</td>
<td>B) I haven't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>any cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 2. Translate into Spanish the question words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>¿Por qué?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>¿Cuándo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>¿Quién?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>¿Dónde?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much</td>
<td>¿Cuánto?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>¿Qué?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many</td>
<td>¿Cuántos?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which</td>
<td>¿Cuál?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 3. Now write in English a sentence for each question word in 1.2

1. _____________________________________________________?
2. _____________________________________________________?
3. _____________________________________________________?
4. _____________________________________________________?
5. _____________________________________________________?
6. _____________________________________________________?
7. _____________________________________________________?
2. Present simple

The present simple is used to speak about habits and routines, things we usually do everyday or frequently. It is also used to make generalizations about things, animals and people.

2.1. Match the phrases to form meaningful sentences

I
sings very well

Ronaldo
usually like shopping

Shakira
usually like computers

Young people
sometimes eat in the school

Girls
plays football

Students
like tennis

2.2. Put the words in order to form affirmative sentences

1 Pili and Sofia / ice cream / like

2 teacher / my / likes / music

3 she / studies / every / day

4 never / I / read / books

5 go / the disco / to / we / Saturday / on

6 David / hates / alcohol

7 brother / your / friendly / looks /
my sister / parties / enjoys

my / play / brothers / basketball

I / drink / sometimes / coffee

2.3. Change the affirmative sentence into negative form

My mum watches TV every day

I am Chinese

I go to school in the evening

They have got two dogs

People from China speak Russian

They are in the kitchen

My neighbours buy a new car every year

She has got fair hair

My boyfriend dances very well
My cat sleeps 12 hours a day

We fry eggs in the microwave

You are tall

Luis likes pop music

I can run more than 500 metres in a minute

2.4 Translate the following sentences into English

Odio levantarme pronto

¿Qué edad tienen los hermanos de Anne?

¿Cómo de alta es tu madre?

Luisa nunca ordena su habitación

Me gusta salir con mis amigos

Mi perro duerme en el jardín

¿Haces tú la comida?
A ellos no les gusta lavar los platos

¿Qué hacen Peter y Mary por la tarde?

Me encanta lavarme el pelo

¿Llevas bolígrafo y papel a todas las clases?

¿Hacen siempre su tarea?

El no tiene los ojos azules

¿Quién es Tom Cruise?

¿Qué deporte te gusta más?
UNIT 2 – “Home entertainment”

GRAMMAR

1.1. Put these adverbs in order of frequency and translate them into Spanish

- sometimes
- always
- often
- never
- usually
- hardly ever

1. ____________________________________
2. ____________________________________
3. ____________________________________
4. ____________________________________
5. ____________________________________
6. ____________________________________

2. Expressions of frequency

They consist of more than a word. They usually go at the end of the sentence

2.1. Put these expressions in order of frequency and translate them into Spanish

- every Sunday
- twice a day
- three times a week
- every evening
- four times a month
- once a day

1. ____________________________________
2. ____________________________________
3. ____________________________________
4. ____________________________________
5. ____________________________________
6. ____________________________________

1. Rewrite the sentences putting the adverb or the expression of frequency in the right place
1. She goes to bed late (often) ____________________________________________

2. She is worried about school (always) ____________________________________

3. I have coffee for breakfast (never) _______________________________________

4. I am angry with my sister (sometimes) _____________________________________

5. They go rollerblading (every Saturday) _____________________________________

6. I watch videos (hardly ever) ______________________________________________

7. We go to the mountains (twice a year) ______________________________________

8. I get up at seven o’clock (usually) __________________________________________

9. She plays tennis with her friend (once a week) ________________________________

10. They go shopping (four times a month) _____________________________________

---

**PRESENT SIMPLE CONTINUOUS**

**1. FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present of the verb TO BE /am, is, are)</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>Present participle (ING) of the verb that expresses the action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex: I <strong>am taking</strong> the rubbish out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| She **is taking** the rubbish out      |   |                                                               |

| They **are taking** the rubbish out    |   |                                                               |

Interrogative and negative sentences are formed directly, we don’t use the auxiliary DO

| Ex: They **are doing** their homework  | >>Are they doing their homework? | >>They aren’t doing their homework |

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**2. USE**
It is used to speak about things that are happening) at the moment of speaking.

It can also be used to show that something is not happening right now

*Ex: Look! Martha is speaking to a very handsome boy*

*Wonderful! It is not raining*

We very often use expressions such as: *now, right now, at this/the moment* with the Present Continuous

Sometimes, we use the Present Continuous to say that a long action is happening these days, this month, this year, etc.

*Ex: This year I’m studying German instead of French*

*I’m not feeling well these days*

With words such as *always* or *constantly*, the Present Continuous expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happens

*Ex: She is always speaking in class*

*They are constantly quarrelling*

**EXERCISES**

3.1. Complete the sentences with the right form of the present continuous

- You __________________________ English now (learn)
- You __________________________ right now (not swim)
- ________ you ___________? (sleep)
- No, I __________________________ TV (watch)
- I ___________________________ lunch (not have)
- ________ he ___________or_____________? (smile/cry)
- They __________________________ their books (open)
- They __________________________ Spanish (not speak)
- What _________ you ___________? (do)
- Why ___________ you ___________ your homework? (not do)
- Mary ______________ always __________________ (complain)
- We __________________________ French this year (not study)

3.2. Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous
1. Bruce isn’t very healthy. He __________________________ a cold every month (get)

2. The party is great. We __________________________ a fantastic time (have)

3. Angela’s parents are from Germany but she __________________________ German (not speak)

4. Listen! The baby __________________________ (cry)

5. Bob doesn’t look happy. He __________________________ got a low mark in maths (have)

6. The teacher is angry because they __________________________ to her (not listen)

7. Jane __________________________ (love) languages. She __________________________ Japanese (now learn)

8. What awful neighbours. They __________________________ again a lot of noise (make)

9. Shops __________________________ at 9:30 in the morning (open)

10. Joyce is very patient, he never __________________________ angry (get)

3.3. Complete the text with the present simple or the present continuous of the verbs in brackets

This is Rosie and her family’s house. They __________________________ (live) in a small town near Brighton. Rosie __________________________ (live) with her mum, her dad, her two brothers Tom and Toni and her dog Ronny. They __________________________ (have got) a big back garden with some trees. Rosie __________________________ (help) her mum with the garden.

Today is Saturday, at the moment she __________________________ (tidy up) her bedroom and her brothers __________________________ (make) breakfast in the kitchen. They __________________________ (have) bacon and eggs every weekend. Tom and Toni __________________________ (go) to the cinema every Saturday and Rosie __________________________ (go) to the club with her friends. Rosie __________________________ (learn) to play the keyboards because she and her friends __________________________ (want) to form a pop-group.

Every Saturday afternoon, Rosie’s aunt __________________________ (come) home for dinner. Rosie’s mum __________________________ (cook) at the moment and her dad __________________________ (watch) a film on TV.
3.4. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, either the Present Simple Tense or the Present Continuous Tense.

1. I _________________________ (read) a very interesting book these days
2. Joanne _____________________ (work) eight hours every day
3. Sssshhhhh! We _______________ (watch) a frightening movie
4. Listen! Someone ______________________ (knock) at the door
5. I think he’s nice but I ________________________ (not know) him very well
6. What will you do if she ______________________ (come) late?
7. The train ______________________ (leave) at 8 o’clock
8. My wife ________________________ (do) the dinner at the kitchen right now
9. What ________________________ (you/usually/have) for breakfast?
10. What ________________________ (she/do) at the library now?

3.5. Complete the sentences with the right form of the verb in brackets

1. I ________________________ (never/get up) before ten in the morning
2. My parents ________________ (not be) at home, they ________________ (be) in the garden
3. She ______________________ (not like) cats
4. ___________________________ (they/study) German at school?
5. We ________________________ (study) maths right now
6. ___________________________ (she/have) a shower at the moment?
7. You ______________________ (go) to the gym three times a week
8. How often ________________________ (they/play) tennis?
9. ___________________________ (your mother/be) in the kitchen?
10. Who _____________________________ (do) so much noise?

11. It's terrible! Peter and Mary ______________________________ (always/quarrel)

12. My sister _____________________________ (not feel) well these days

13. _________________________________ (they/like) chocolate?

14. Where ______________________________ (they/come) from?

15. _________________________________ (you/watch) TV at the moment?

3.6. Translate into English the following paragraph


UNIT 3 – “Consumer guide”

GRAMMAR

1. Impersonal sentences: there is / there are

- In some English sentences, we find the word “there” in the subject position. These are usually “impersonal” sentences.

- **THERE** is used to say that something is in a particular place

  Ex: There is a book on the table

- These sentences are similar to the Spanish sentences with no subject we form with the verb haber

  Ex: hay un libro en la mesa

- But there is an important difference:

  **In Spanish we always use the form HAY, with singular and plural nouns

  Ex: Hay un libro en la mesa / Hay cuatro libros en la mesa
**In English the verb changes. We use **is** with the noun in singular and **are** with the noun in plural

*Ex: There is a book on the table / There are four books on the table*

1.1. Fill the gaps with **there is** or **there are**

1. __________ twelve months in a year
2. __________ only a door in the classroom
3. __________ a town called Cabra
4. __________ six cans of coke in a pack
5. __________ twenty nine pupils in this class
6. __________ a bin in the corner
7. __________ four windows on the left
8. __________ one teacher
9. __________ crisps in that box
10. __________ a lot of tomatoes in the fridge

1.2. Fill the gaps with the right form of the verb **to be**. Then put odd (impar) sentences into the negative form and even (par) sentences into interrogative form.

1. There __________ many animals in the zoo.
2. There __________ a snake in the window.
3. There __________ a zebra in the grass.
4. There __________ lions in the zoo, too.
5. There __________ many baby lions near their parents.
6. There __________ a bird next to the tree.
7. There __________ many monkeys in the trees.
8. There __________ an elephant in the zoo.
9. There __________ some water in the lake near the elephants.
10. There __________ birds in the zoo.
11. There __________ many people visiting the animals today.
12. There __________ many children, too.
13. There __________ a gorilla in the tree.
14. There __________ some grass under the tree.
15. There __________ bananas in the tree with the gorilla.
16. There __________ many birds near the gorilla.
17. There __________ a rock near the tree.
18. There __________ many sharks in the aquarium.
19. There __________ an eel in the aquarium, too.
20. There __________ lots of water for the fish.

2. Expressions of quantity

- To use the expressions of quantity properly, the first thing we must know is the difference between countable and uncountable nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable Nouns</th>
<th>Uncountable nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countable nouns have both a singular and a plural form.</td>
<td>Uncountable nouns do not usually have a plural form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an apple - two apples</td>
<td>bread, rice, coffee, tea, water, milk, fear, thirst,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a camel - two camels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Some expressions of quantity can only be used with countable nouns:

  many  few  a few

- The indefinite articles are only used with countable nouns

  a / an

- Some other expression of quantity can only be used with uncountable nouns:

  much  little  a little

- There are some expression that can be used both with countable and uncountable nouns:

  some  a lot of  lots of

- There is an expression of quantity that is used only in negative and interrogative sentences with both countable and uncountable nouns:

  any
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sólo contables</th>
<th>Sólo incontables</th>
<th>Contables incontables</th>
<th>Sólo negativas e interrogativas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a / an</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>a lot of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a few</td>
<td>a little</td>
<td>lots of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few</td>
<td>little</td>
<td>some**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todos se pueden usar en afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa</td>
<td>Todos se pueden usar en afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa</td>
<td>** some solo se puede usar en afirmativas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1. Choose the right expression of quantity for each sentence

There are _____________ apples in the fridge (a few / little / any)

I'd like ________________ juice (a few / a little / a lot)

Are there ________________ pens in your pencil case? (much / some / any)

There aren't ________________ students in that class (much / some / many)

There isn't ________________ money left in my purse (much / some / many)

There aren't ________________ eggs in the fridge (little / a few / any)

Are there ________________ people interested in the job? (much / many / some)

How ________________ salt should I buy? (many / much / some)

Are there ________________ crisps in the bag? (some / any / a little)

There aren't ________________ people in the room (much / many / some)

I'd like ________________ milk with dinner, please.

Is there ________________ bread in the cupboard? (any / a little / some)

How ________________ does it cost? (many / some / much)

I think there are ________________ people at the party (much / a lot of / a little)

Is there ________________ water in the glass? (many / some / any)
2.2. Fill the gaps with the correct expression

1 We need some tea. ______ do we need?
   How much
   How many

2 We need some eggs. ______ do we need?
   How much
   How many

3 We need some paper. ______ do we need?
   How much
   How many

4 We need some money. ______ do we need?
   How much
   How many

5 ______ cigarettes do you smoke a day?
   How much
   How many

6 ______ packets of cigarettes do you have?
   How much
   How many

7 ______ work have you got to do?
   How much
   How many
8 ______ sleep did you get last night?
   How much
   How many

9 ______ children have you got?
   How much
   How many

10 ______ bottles of wine are there in the cellar?
   How much
   How many

11 ______ English grammar do you know?
   How much
   How many

12 ______ Americans do you know?
   How much
   How many

13 ______ sugar do you take in your tea?
   How much
   How many

14 ______ apples do you eat in an average week?
   How much
   How many
15 ______ fruit do you eat in an average week?
   How much
   How many

16 ______ real friends do you have?
   How much
   How many

17 ______ chairs are there in your house?
   How much
   How many

18 ______ furniture do you have?
   How much
   How many

19 ______ traffic was there on the motorway today?
   How much
   How many

20 ______ times must I tell you?
   How much
   How many

3. **Prepositions of place**

   in front of   under   in   on   above   between   on the right   on the left   in the corner   behind

3.1. **Translate into Spanish the prepositions of place from the box**
   1. _________________________
3.2. Complete the text with the right prepositions of place

1. Excuse me, __________ is the post office?
   Go straight, and it's __________ the bank.
   Thankyou!

2. What's your __________?
   I live __________ 34, East 39th Street, New York.
   And what's your zip code?
   My zipcode is NY 10061-2134
   Thankyou.

3. Hi Sylvia, where's the fruit juice?
   It's __________ the fridge!
   No, it's not. It's not there.
   Oh, sorry, it's in the cupboard __________ the soda.
   Thanks. And where is the cereal?
   Um, __________ the shelf, I think.
Great! Let's have breakfast!

4. Where do you work?

I work at a bank, I'm a secretary. How about you?

I'm a shop assistant. I work at the local store.

Where's that?

It's the yellow building on Green Street, next to the clothes store.

3.2. Where is the mouse?

Draw the mouse in different places in the room and write sentences using the different prepositions from the box *Ex: The mouse is behind the armchair*

4. Translate into English the following sentences

¿Con que frecuencia bebes leche?

________________________________________________________

¿Le gusta el pescado a Jane?

________________________________________________________

No, no le gusta el olor

______________________________________________________

¿Dónde estás ahora mismo?

______________________________________________________

Estoy en la entrada del supermercado

______________________________________________________

¿Qué estáis haciendo?

______________________________________________________

Estamos comprando comida

______________________________________________________

¿Dónde están la fruta y los vegetales?

______________________________________________________
Generalmente están en la parte delantera del almacén

Hay algunas golosinas cerca de la caja

¿Hay una sección con pan?

No, no hay ninguna

Answers to exercise 3.2.
1. where
2. next to
3. address
4. at
5. in
6. next to
7. on
8. in
9. at
10. on

UNIT 4 – GRAMMAR

1. Formation of regular past tenses in the affirmative form
- To form the past of regular verbs we add <ed> to the infinitive of the verb
  
  Ex: Play + ed = played
  
  Walk + ed = walked
  
  Turn + ed = turned
  
- When the infinitive of the regular verb ends with <e> we only add <d>
  
  Ex: decide + d = decided
continue + d = continued

-When the infinitive of the regular verb ends with consonant + y, we first change the <y> into <i> and then add <ed>

Ex: try > tri + ed = tried
cry > cri + ed = cried
study > studi + ed = studied

Be careful! When the infinitive ends with vowel + y, we follow the general rule: we add <ed> without changes

Ex: play > played
stay > stayed
obey > obeyed

-When the infinitive of the regular verbs ends with single vowel + single consonant, we first double the consonant and then add <ed>

Ex: stop > stopp + ed = stopped
beg > begg + ed = begged

Regular past tenses have the same form for all persons

I studied / you studied / he studied / she studied / we studied / you studied / they studied

Exercises

1. Write the regular past tense of the following verbs

show (mostrar) ________________________
marry (casarse) ________________________
fail (fallar, suspender) ________________________
permit (permitir) ________________________
rely (confiar) ________________________
share (compartir) ________________________
play (jugar, tocar) ________________________
trap (atrapar) ________________________
bathe (bañar) ________________________
depart (partir, salir) ________________________
2. Pronunciation of regular past tenses

We already know that to form regular past tenses we add <ed> or <d> to the infinitive, but this final <ed> is not always pronounced in the same form.

- There are **THREE different pronunciations** depending on the last **SOUND, no letter**, of the infinitive

  /t/  /d/  /id/

1. If the last sound we pronounce in the infinitive is a voiceless consonant sound the final <ed> is pronounced /t/

   Ex: laughed, talked, stopped, kissed, watched, washed, work, walk

2. If the last sound we pronounce in the infinitive is a vowel or a voice consonant sound the final <ed> is pronounced /d/

   Ex: loved, lived, called, studied, played, stayed, robbed, filled

3. If the last sound we pronounce in the infinitive is /t/ or /d/ the final <ed> is pronounced /id/

   Ex: started, decided, contacted, completed, recommended, planted

**Exercises**

1. Choose and underline the right sound of the <ed> ending of the following verbs

   | Liked       | /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
   | Played      | /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
   | Walked      | /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
   | Studied     | /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
   | Arrived     | /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
   | Marry       | /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
   | Ended       | /t/ | /d/ | /id/ |
2. Complete the sentences with the right form of the regular past of the verb in brackets

1. I _________________ (walk) to work last week.
2. He _________________ (study) computers for five years.
3. They _________________ (arrive) late for the party.
4. We _________________ (marry) in a church.
5. It _________________ (end) at 6 pm.
6. Ellen _________________ (wait) for an hour.
7. You _________________ (like) the movie. I didn't.
9. They _________________ (use) my new pen.
10. The teacher _________________ (help) the students after class.

3. PAST TENSE OF THE VERB TO BE

-In English, there are many irregular verbs, among them the verb TO BE

-The past tense of the verb TO BE has got TWO different forms:

One for the 1st and 3rd person singular: WAS

Another for the rest of persons: WERE

Past tense of the verb To Be:

I was            We were
You were          You were
Exercises

1. Complete the sentences with the right form of the past tense of the verb to be

1. There _________ a book on the chair    2. My grandfather ____________ a famous doctor
3. When you called us we ____________ at school
4. There __________ some people in the library
5. Yesterday I ____________ in Barcelona
6. They _____________ very happy
7. You _____________ with Peter when I saw you
8. She _____________ angry because she failed the exam
9. The film ____________ very boring
10. We stayed at home because we ____________ very tired

MUST and MUSTN’T

Must and Mustn’t are two **MODAL VERBS** we use to speak about:

1. **Must**: things we are obliged to do >> OBLIGATION
Ex: We must do our homework / I must be at home by ten o’clock

2. **Mustn’t**: things we are obliged not to do >> PROHIBITION
Ex: We mustn’t drink alcohol / We mustn’t smoke in public places

VERY IMPORTANT!!!!!!

**Mustn’t** is not the negative form of **Must**

It is Monday and you say: “I must go to school” (tengo que ir al colegio) quieres decir que tienes la obligación de ir al colegio porque es lunes

It is Saturday and you say: “I mustn’t go to school” (no tengo que ir al colegio) **WRONG**!

“I mustn’t go to school” no significa que no tienes que ir al colegio porque es sábado. Significa que tienes prohibido ir al colegio, por ejemplo porque estás expulsado por acumulación de amonestaciones

What is a modal verb?
A modal verb is a verb that always goes with another verb

Ex: I must go to the dentist / You must study maths

A modal verb has the same form for all the persons

Ex: She must stay at home / They must buy tickets / I must visit my granny

A modal verb does not need an auxiliary verb for the interrogative/negative sentences

Modal verbs usually have only one tense (usually the present tense)

We can't use must / mustn't to speak about the past but ONLY ABOUT THE PRESENT

PAST - TIME EXPRESSIONS

-The past tense is often used to tell stories that, of course, happened in the past

-There are some expressions of time we use with the past tense to tell these stories

-Some of these expressions are used to begin the story:

Yesterday

One day

The other day

Some years / months / weeks / days AGO (hace algunos/as años, meses, semanas, días)

Once upon a time (erase una vez)

-Some other expressions are used to order the events in the middle of the story:

At that moment

Then

After that

Next

------ minutes / hours / days / LATER

-And some others are used to end the story:

In the end / Finally

ACTIVITY – UNIT 4

1. Write a list with as many jobs and professions as you can remember
2. Compare your list to the list of your partner. Who has more words in the list? Complete the list with words from your partner.

3. Do you have in your list all the jobs and professions from the cards? Add those you didn’t have.

3. Who am I? Match the definitions to the cards

I work in a restaurant and prepare delicious dishes you can eat there

I bring you news from your friends. I deliver postcards and parcels

I bring you your dinner in a restaurant. After dinner I bring the check. Remember to leave me a tip.

I hit the ball with my bat and run to the base

If you have a problem with your car, I can help fix it.

You’ll have to pay me on your way out of the supermarket.
I teach at a high school.

I wear a uniform and carry a club and a gun

My job is very dangerous. I stop fires from burning

I am an artist. I use paintbrushes and canvas

I work in a court and decide if a person is innocent or guilty

If you want to buy a loaf of bread you come to my place of work

I have a beautiful voice and can sing very high notes

Every day I go to school and spend hours learning new things

I sell lamb, pork, sausages, and hamburgers in my shop

I treat people who are ill or hurt

UNIT 5 – GRAMMAR

Past Continuous
1. Form of the Past Continuous

-The past continuous has the same structure as the Present Continuous

-Let’s review the structure of the **Present Continuous**

-The present continuous is formed by the **present of the verb TO BE** + **GERUND** (ing) of the main verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Continuous</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>Am I</td>
<td>I’m not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>Are you</td>
<td>You aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/it is</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>Is he/she/it</td>
<td>He/she/it isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>Are we</td>
<td>We aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>Are you</td>
<td>You aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are</td>
<td>ing</td>
<td>Are they</td>
<td>They aren’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Now, try to guess the form of the past continuous**

- The past continuous is formed by: __________________________________________________________

- To form the interrogative of the past continuous we ________________________________

- To form the negative of the past continuous, we ________________________________

Complete the chart below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Continuous</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises

1. Complete the sentences with the past continuous of the verbs in brackets

1. When I phoned my friends, they _______________________ (play) monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six I ___________________ (prepare) dinner.
3. The kids _______________________ (play) in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (practise)
5. I ___________________ (play) the guitar when he came home.
6. We ______________________ (not / cycle) all day.
7. While Aaron ___________________ (work) in his room, his friends ___________________ (swim) in the pool.
8. I tried to tell them the truth but they ___________________ (listen / not).
9. What _______________________ (you / do) yesterday?
10. Most of the time we _______________________ (sit) in the park.

2. Complete the sentences with the past continuous of the verbs in brackets

1. I ___________________ (study) while Tom ___________________ (make) dinner
2. While Ellen ___________________ (read), Tim ___________________ (watch) TV
3. ___________________ (you/listen) while I ___________________ (talk) ?
4. You ___________________ (not pay) attention while you ___________________ (write) the letter, so you made many mistakes.
5. What ___________________ (you/do) while I ___________________ (wait) for you?
6. Thomas ___________________ (not work) and you ___________________ (not work) either
7. They ___________________ (eat) lunch, while they ___________________ (discuss) their plans
8. We ___________________ (have) a good time while we ___________________ (play) tennis
9. I ___________________ (not speak) while the teacher ___________________ (explain) the lesson
10. Why ___________________ (you/ not work) while I ___________________ (talk) by phone?

3. Make suitable questions for the following answers. Pay attention to the information in bold

1. Henry was living in London last year.
2. Anita was working at a restaurant last week.

3. Ricky was waiting for Holly.

4. Sarah was singing a song.

5. Joe was reading a book.

6. At six o’clock, Myriam and her family were having dinner

7. Bob was walking home because his car had a flat tire

8. At half past seven, Mister Logan was driving home. The children were playing in the sandbox. (while)

9. Claire was visiting her best friend.

10. At six in the evening, I was doing my homework

**PAST SIMPLE** and **PAST CONTINUOUS**

1. El pasado continuo indica una acción que se estaba desarrollando en el pasado, no en un momento exacto sino a lo largo de un periodo de tiempo más o menos largo

2. Normalmente, esta acción más larga fue interrumpida en un momento determinado por otra acción que expresamos con el pasado simple.

3. Observa estas frases y subraya en ellas el pasado continuo y el pasado simple ¿Cuál es la acción más larga y cuál la que la interrumpió?
I was watching TV when she called.
When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.
While we were having the picnic, it started to rain.
What were you doing when the earthquake started?
You were not listening to me when I told you to turn the light off.
While John was sleeping last night, someone stole his car.
Sammy was waiting for us when we got off the plane.
While I was writing the email, the computer suddenly went off.
A: What were you doing when you broke your leg?
   B: I was snowboarding.

4. When y While son dos expresiones que aparecen con mucha frecuencia con el pasado. Generalmente:

   **WHEN** is used with the **PAST SIMPLE**

   **WHILE** is used with the **PAST CONTINUOUS**

**Exercises**

1. Match the sentences in column A to sentences in column B

   **A**
   1. It was very frightening. While we were watching a terror film
   2. She was writing an e-mail
   3. Peter was walking to school
   4. I was eating my soup
   5. We were reading
   6. When the postman knocked the door
   7. He was having a shower
   8. When my friend phoned
   9. They were having a picnic
   10. While my mum was cooking

   **B**
   a. when I found a fly floating on it
   b. when the lights went off
   c. we were having lunch
   d. the door opened slowly
   e. when the computer broke down
   f. he fell and broke his finger
   g. when he found 50 euros
   h. my dad was doing the ironing
   i. I wasn’t at home
   j. when it started raining

2. Complete the sentences with the right form of the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets

   1. When my brother ___________________ (arrive), I ___________________ TV (watch)
2. The police ___________________ (arrest) the murderer when he ___________ __________an old woman (attack)

3. My uncle _____________________ (play) in a casino when he __________________________ (suffer) a heart attack.

4. Yesterday it _____________________ (rain) all day

5. Last Friday my father _____________ (go) to Paris to visit my brother who works there

6. My girlfriend _____________________ (not come) with us to the cinema because she ___________ ___________ (study)

7. When the teacher _____________________ (enter) the classroom the students _______________ ______________ very loudly (speak)

8. What _______________________________ (you/do) when that terrible accident __________________________________________________________ (happen)?

9. Last night when the thieves _____________________ (break) into my house I _______________ ___________ (sleep)

10. The other day while I ___________ ___________ (play) tennis I _______________ ___________ (hurt) my leg

11. Yesterday when you _______________ (come) home I _______________ ___________ the dog (to walk)

12. He _____________________ (arrive) late at the station so he _______________ ___________ (miss) his train.

13. This morning while my friends _______________ (play) football I _______________ ___________ (sleep) my homework (to do)

14. Yesterday night it _____________________ (rain) when we _______________ ___________ the Theatre (go out)

15. This morning the dog _______________ ___________ (attack) the postman when he _______________ _______________ the mail (to attack)

3. Complete the text with the right form of the verbs in brackets (past simple/past continuous)

I _____________________ (drive) my car when I _______________ (have) an accident. I _______________ (go) out f the car. I _______________ ___________ (bleed) and my leg _______________ ___________ (hurt). An old man who _____________________ (walk) down the street _______________ (come) to help me. He _______________ (call) the police and some minutes later an ambulance _______________ (arrive) and _____________________ (take) my to hospital.
UNIT 6 – GRAMMAR
Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

1. We use adjectives to speak about the qualities and characteristics of things. In this case, we use the adjectives in the POSITIVE GRADE

   Ex: John is tall and slim / Mary is very nice / The dog is dangerous

2. But sometimes, we use adjectives to compare the quality of two people/things. In this case we use the adjective in the COMPARATIVE GRADE

3. We can also use adjectives to express that a person/thing has a quality in the highest degree. In this case we use the adjective in the SUPERLATIVE GRADE

3. There are some rules to form the COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE form of adjectives. These rules depend on the number of syllables of the adjective. We count the syllables we pronounce not the syllables we write

   Ex: nice >> 1 syllable / fine >> 1 syllable / lovely >> 2 syllables / lonely >> 2 syllables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective form</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only one syllable, ending in E. Examples: wide, fine, cute</td>
<td>Add -er: wider, finer, cuter</td>
<td>Add -est: widest, finest, cutest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: hot, big, fat</td>
<td>Double the consonant, and add -er: hotter, bigger, fatter</td>
<td>Double the consonant, and add -est: hottest, biggest, fattest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more</td>
<td>Add -er: lighter, neater,</td>
<td>Add -est: lightest,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
than one consonant at the end. Examples: light, neat, fast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>faster</th>
<th>neatest, fastest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Two syllables, ending in Y. Examples: happy, silly, lonely

| Change y to i, then add -er: happier, sillier, lonelier | Change y to i, then add -est: happiest, silliest, loneliest |

| Two syllables or more, not ending in Y. Examples: modern, interesting, beautiful | Use “more” before the adjective: more modern, more interesting, more beautiful | Use “most” before the adjective: most modern, most interesting, most beautiful |

4. To form sentences with COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE adjectives we use special structures

**COMPARATIVE:** (1) first term of comparison + adjective+er + than + second term of comparison >> Madrid is bigger than Logroño

(2) first term of comparison + more + adjective + than + second term of comparison >> Madrid is more important than Castillejos

**SUPERLATIVE:** (1) first term of comparison + the + adjective+est >> Madrid is the biggest city in Spain

(2) first term of comparison + the + most + adjective >> Madrid is the most important city in Spain

5. There are some adjectives which have IRREGULAR FORMS for the COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE grades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercises**

1. Decide what the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives are

1. Sad ______________________       _______________________

...
UNIT 7 – GRAMMAR

Speaking about FUTURE

There are many ways of talking about the future in English. The way we use these possibilities depends on what we want to express exactly: plans, predictions, arrangements, sudden decisions, etc.

In this unit we will explore two of these possibilities

1. Plans for the future and predictions
2. Arrangements for the near future

1.1 To speak about PLANS for the future we use the structure:

TO BE GOING TO + VERB

The verb we conjugated is the verb TO BE and the rest does not change. Look at the examples:
My dad is going to buy a new car (3rd person singular)

We are going to buy a new car (1st person plural)

I am going to buy a new car (1st person singular)

The three sentences mean that the subject plans to buy a car in the future

1.2. We also use the same structure to make PREDICTIONS, mainly based on objective data. Remember that we only conjugated the verb TO BE and the rest does not change. Look at the following examples

If you drive so fast you are going to have an accident

Look those big clouds! It is going to rain

The children are going to break something. They are playing football in the living-room

In the three sentences we make predictions about what is going to happen

To form interrogative and negative sentences with TO BE GOING TO we just put the form of the verb TO BE into interrogative or negative, and again the rest does not change. Look at the examples above and compare

Is my dad going to buy a new car? My dad isn't going to buy a new car

Are we going to buy a new car? We aren't going to buy a new car

Am I going to buy a new car? I'm not going to buy a new car

Exercises

1. Read the sentences and decide which ones refer to plans for the future (Pl) and which ones to predictions (Pr)

1. I'm going to become a mechanic when I finish school __________

2. I'm going to get fat if I eat so many sweets __________

3. They are going to redecorate their house __________

4. They are going to spend a lot of money __________

5. We are going fail the exam if we don't study __________

6. We are going to take an exam next June __________

7. She is going to get ill if she goes on smoking so much __________

8. She is going to join the army when she is old enough __________

9. The government is going to build a new hospital __________
10. The weather forecast says that it is going to snow ___________

2. Put the verbs into the correct form of to be going to.

It _____________________________(rain).
They _____________________________(eat) stew.
I _____________________________(wear) blue shoes tonight.
We _____________________________(not / help) you.
Jack _____________________________(not / walk) home.
___________________________(cook / you) dinner?
Sue _____________________________(share / not) her biscuits.
___________________________(leave / they) the house?
___________________________(take part / she) in the contest?
I _____________________________(not / spend) my holiday abroad this year.
She _____________________________ to the stadium. (not walk)
___________________________ to London? (you/ fly)
John _____________________________ anything. (not eat)
___________________________ at a campsite? (she/ stay)
What _____________________________ tomorrow? (you/do)
I _____________________________ Dennis tonight. (not see)
___________________________ the next bus? (Alexander/ take)
They _____________________________ football in the gym. (not play)
When _____________________________ me the book back? (you/ give)
___________________________a week in Poland? (Angela/ spend)

2. To speak about ARRANGEMENTS (things we have already decided to do) we use a tense we already know: the PRESENT CONTINUOUS. Remember the structure of this tense

Present of the verb TO BE + ING form of the other verb

I am meeting some friends after work.
We are going to the party tonight.
He is visiting his parents next weekend
They are coming with us tonight.

In the four sentences we speak about things the subject has already arranged to do

We should already know how to form interrogative and negative sentences with the present continuous, but let’s remember it. Look at the following examples:

Am I meeting friends after work? I’m not meeting friends after work

Are we going to the party tonight? We aren’t going to the party tonight

Is he visiting his parents next weekend? He isn’t visiting his parents next weekend

Are they coming with us tonight? They aren’t coming with us tonight

Exercises

1. Read the sentences and decide which ones refer to actions taking place in the present (P) and which ones refer to arrangements for the future (F)

1. Shhhhhh Be quiet. I’m trying to concentrate __________________

2. Polly is coming for dinner tomorrow __________________

3. We are reading a very interesting book in class __________________

4. I am seeing my dentist on Wednesday ________________

5. We are going on holiday next month ________________

6. They are driving to work right now ________________

7. Why are you writing a letter? ________________

8. Are you doing anything interesting tonight? ________________

9. She is working in a hospital at the moment ________________

10. Are you going to take the exam tomorrow? ________________

2. Translate these sentences into English

1. Voy a ir a Manchester en avión el jueves  
   ________________________________

2. Ella no va a ir de vacaciones este año  
   ________________________________

3. Nos vamos a levantar pronto el sábado para coger el tren  
   ________________________________

4. Mary está estudiando en la biblioteca  
   ________________________________
UNIT 7 - ACTIVITIES

1. Answer the questions using the present continuous and with the help of the information in Jerry’s diary

   Jerry’s diary

   MONDAY
   Play Tennis

   TUESDAY
   Meet Tasmina

   WEDNESDAY
   Theatre with Bob

   THURSDAY
   Job interview

   FRIDAY
   Airport for plane to Zimbabwe

1
Q. What is Jerry doing on Wednesday?
A. Jerry ____________________________________________________________

2
Q. What is Jerry doing on Monday?
A. ________________________________

3
Q. What is Jerry doing on Friday?
A. _______________________________________________________________
Q. What is Jerry doing on Thursday?
A. ____________________________________________

Q. What is Jerry doing on Tuesday?
A. ____________________________________________

Now add two sentences telling what you are doing on Saturday and Sunday.

______________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

2. A friend is planning a holiday. You ask her about her plans. Use the words in brackets to form your questions in the present continuous tense. The first one has been done for you.

1. _________________________________________________? (where go)

2. _________________________________________________? (how long stay)

3. _________________________________________________? (when travel)

4. _________________________________________________? (go alone)

5. _________________________________________________? (travel by car)

6. _________________________________________________? (where stay)

7. _________________________________________________? (what do there)

8. _________________________________________________? (when return)
UNIT 8 – GRAMMAR

Speaking about the FUTURE (2)

In this unit we are going to study another form of speaking about the FUTURE

1. Speaking about the future with WILL

- With WILL we form a tense: the simple future

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject + will + verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Ex: I will have a glass of milk
   She will buy the cheapest computer
   They will arrive soon

- To form **interrogative sentences** we change the order of the words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>will + subject + verb ?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Ex: Will you come to the party?
   Will she pass the exam?
   Will they arrive soon?

- To form **negative sentences** we add **not to will** >> will not >> won’t

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject + will + not + verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Ex: I will not (won’t) go to your party
   She won’t (will not) pass the exam
   They won’t (will not) arrive soon
With **WILL** we express a **spontaneous decision**

Ex: Wait a moment. I **will help** you

It is raining. I **will take** my umbrella

- With **WILL** we also express **opinions** about what can happen in the future

Ex: We **will probably come** back tomorrow

In the future, computers **will be** cheaper

I **will become** a famous writer in a few years

- We also use **WILL** to form **CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

- We use **conditional sentences** to speak about possible actions in the future and their **consequences**

- Conditional sentences have **TWO CLAUSES**:  
  1. The “**IF**” clause that expresses the **possible action**  
  2. The **main clause** that expresses the **consequences**

Ex: **If** you **come** tomorrow (1), we **will invite** you to dinner (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The if clause is in the <strong>present simple</strong> (come)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The main clause is in the <strong>future tense</strong> (will invite)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Conditional sentences are **the same in English and Spanish**

*Si vienes* (**present simple subjunctive**) *mañana te invitaremos* (**future**) a cenar

**Exercises**

1. **Write the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms of the future simple with the words given**

   1. they / share / their sweets

   **Positive:** __________________________________________

   **Negative:** __________________________________________

   **Question:** __________________________________________
he / pay / cash
Positive: __________________________________
Negative: __________________________________
Question: __________________________________

I / close / the door
Positive: __________________________________
Negative: __________________________________
Question: __________________________________

Tina / paint / a picture for us
Positive: __________________________________
Negative: __________________________________
Question: __________________________________

John / dial / the number for you
Positive: __________________________________
Negative: __________________________________
Question: __________________________________

Ben / break / the rules
Positive: __________________________________
Negative: __________________________________
Question: __________________________________

they / send / us a postcard
Positive: __________________________________
Negative: __________________________________
Question: __________________________________

she / trust / me
Positive: __________________________________
Negative: __________________________________
Question: __________________________________

2. Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him. Put the verbs into the correct form (future I simple). The first one is already done

1. You (ear) ______________________ a lot of money.
2. You (trav) ______________________ around the world.
3. You (me) ______________________ lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (lik) ______________________ you.
5. You ______________________ (not / hav) any problems.
6. Many people __________________________ (help) you.
7. Everything (be) __________________________ perfect.

3. Fill the gaps with the right form of the verbs in brackets (present simple/future simple) to form conditional sentences.

Example: If I __ (to go) to the cinema, I ________ (to watch) an interesting film.
Answer: If I go to the cinema, I will watch an interesting film.

1. If I ____________________ (study), I ____________________ (pass) the exams.
2. If the sun ____________________ (shine), we ____________________ (walk) to the town.
3. If he ____________________ (have) a temperature, he ____________________ (see) the doctor.
4. If my friends ____________________ (come), I ____________________ (be) very happy.
5. If she ____________________ (earn) a lot of money, she ____________________ (fly) to New York.
6. If we ____________________ (travel) to London, we ____________________ (visit) the museums.
7. If you ____________________ (wear) sandals in the mountain, you ____________________ (slip) on the rocks.
8. If Rita ____________________ (forget) her homework, the teacher ____________________ (give) her a low mark.
9. If they ____________________ (go) to the disco, they ____________________ (listen) to good music.
10. If you ____________________ (wait) a minute, I ____________________ (ask) my parents.

UNIT 9 – GRAMMAR
Possibility – Ability – Advice

1. Possibility and Ability

-The modal verb CAN is used to speak about possibilities and abilities

-The verb CAN only has got two tenses:

   Present: CAN

   Past: COULD

-Let’s remember the characteristics of modal verbs:
1. Modal verbs always go with another verb (except in short answers)

Ex: I **can swim** very well

You **can speak** English

They **could study** at the library

2. Modal verbs don't take “s” in the third person singular of the present tense

Ex: She **can** send e-mails with her mobile phone

**He can** play the piano

3. Modal verbs form **negative** sentences by adding “not”.

Ex: I **can’t** (can+not) swim very well

You **can’t** (can+not) speak English

They **couldn’t** (could+not) study at the library

4. Modal verbs form **interrogative** sentences by changing the order subject + verb into verb + subject

Ex: I **can swim** well >> **Can I** swim well?

You **can speak** English >> **Can you** speak English?

They **could study** at the library >> **Could they** study at the library?

**Exercises**

1. Complete the sentences with can/can’t/could/couldn’t

1. She doesn’t want to go to the swimming-pool because she ________________ swim.

2. We are going to the cinema tonight, Jane ________________ come with us if she wants to.

3. Excuse me sir, ________________ you please tell me where the railway station is?

4. I am sure she ________________ run faster when she was younger

5. It is hot in here, ________________ you open the window please?

6. He worked so hard that he ________________ pass his exam without problems

7. Thank you Mum! I ________________ smell the cake you are making

8. That armchair was too heavy for Jim. He ________________ move it
9. I’m sorry but I ______________ speak German so I ______________ understand what you are saying.

10. She _______________ dance because she had a broken leg.

2. Complete the sentences with can/can’t/could/couldn’t

1. Last week we ______________ go swimming, but this week we _____________

2. After years saving money, the Smiths _______________ buy a new house

3. If you try hard, you _______________ pass your exam

4. When I was five I _______________ swim

5. Dennis _______________ see the road because there was a thick fog

6. Luke passed his driving test last week and now he _______________ drive a car

7. I lost my mobile phone and I _______________ call you

8. Luke _______________ his homework because he doesn’t find the notebook

9. They were so busy that they _______________ come to the party

10. Lisa _______________ put on her old dress because it was too small

2. SHOULD - Giving Advice

- To give and ask for advice (consejo) we use another modal verb: SHOULD

- SHOULD only has got this form.

- SHOULD means: DEBERÍA/DEBERÍAS/ DEBERIAMOS, etc.

- SHOULD is also a MODAL VERB. Complete the following statements to show that you know the characteristics of modal verbs:

  Modal verbs always go with __________________________

  Modal verbs __________________ “s” in the third person singular of the present tense
Modal verbs form interrogative sentences by __________________________

Modal verbs form negative sentences by __________________________

Exercises

1. Match the sentences in A to the sentences in B

A.  
1. He’s always tired
2. What should I wear for the interview
3. There are no clean glasses
4. My boss is always complaining
5. My eyes hurt
6. Their bedroom is a mess
7. She has a terrible headache
8. My shoes are very dirty

B.  
a. You shouldn’t wear jeans
b. You shouldn’t play computer games all day
c. They should tidy it up
d. He should go to bed earlier
e. She should take an aspirin
f. You should do the washing up
g. You shouldn’t be late for work
h. You should clean them

2. Complete the sentences with should/shouldn’t + a suitable verb

1. My back hurts....'You __________________________ to the doctor.'
2. I've got toothache.... 'You __________________________ a dentist as soon as possible.'
3.'This room is so untidy....'You __________________________ it a little bit.'
4. It is a very good job. 'You __________________________ that job.'
5. The speed limit is 50. You __________________________ so fast.'
6. You have a bad cold. 'You __________________________ at home tonight.'
7. Charly, you go too often to the casino. You __________________________ all your money there'
8. Paul smokes a lot. He __________________________ too much
9. If you are going to England next month, you __________________________ your English a bit.'
10. If you drink alcohol, you __________________________your car
VOCABULARY: Write the names of the different items

a) the living room
b) clothes

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<td>Panty</td>
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<td>Socks</td>
<td>Suit</td>
<td>Underwear</td>
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c) means of transport
Giving directions: How do I get to the train station?

over / excuse / please/ where/ which/thanks / excuse / how / straight

1. _____ bus goes to the airport?
2. _____ is the bus stop?
3. It's ____ there.
4. _____ me. Where is the bus station, _____?
5. Go ________ down Mango Street.
6. Excuse me. ________ do I get to the library?
7. ________________

d) Food
e) Jobs

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1. Describe the bedroom and the living room. Explain what the room is, its size; how it is furnished; what you do there; why you like/dislike it. Divide the information into paragraphs.
2. DESCRIBING A PERSON

a) Describe the physical appearance of the man in the photo
b) Now, imagine he is your best friend describe his personality.

4. WRITE ABOUT A PAST EVENT

A week ago, you got a post as a shop assistant in a supermarket. Write an e-mail to a friend telling about your new job. Explain how you knew about the job; how you applied; about the questions you were asked in the personal interview; how you feel

5. WRITE ABOUT PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

You are going to London on a school trip next October. Write about it giving information of the location, the means of transport you are going to use, accommodation, the educational goals of the trip, activities, visits, etc.
LISTENING paras 1er ciclo de ESO

En estas páginas podéis practicar listening de vuestro nivel

http://www.examenglish.com/KET/ket_listening_part1.htm

http://www.examenglish.com/KET/KET_listening_part2.htm

http://www.examenglish.com/KET/ket_listening_part4.htm